

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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May 27, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 83

Humidity 86 84

May 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 72

Humidity 92 95

7953 日八月四

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918.

一月四日 七月五日 香港英語

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE COMING OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST.

Speculation on the Cause of the Delay.

London, May 26.

The pause in the German offensive is the subject of much comment. Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the overdue attack is most assuredly coming, but every day the pause finds the Allies better prepared. Their confidence was never higher, while the tramp of the oncoming American troops is almost monotonously reassuring. The British are in nowise passively awaiting the German onslaught, for daily and nightly raids take heavy toll of enemy manpower.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters dwells upon the difficulty of determining where the enemy will attack, owing to the new method of employing the assaulting masses brought to the battlefield a few hours after the artillery preparation begins. He draws attention to the fact that the Germans on March 20 had only four Divisions in the line out of the twenty-three Divisions ready to move under Von Hutier's command, the remaining nineteen being massed at distances varying from five to sixty miles from the attacking front. One Division, brought up on the eve of the battle, marched twenty miles into action until on the morning of the attack the defence was unable to determine the sector against which the enormous mass of troops would be launched. The situation to-day is unchanged. The number of Divisions in the enemy line is known approximately, but the density of the enemy front does not afford a clue to his intentions. Fortunately, with the unity of command, masses of Anglo-French and American reserves will be available for instant service wherever the front is threatened.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the semi-official *Nord Deutsche* finds it necessary to explain the pause in the offensive and says that it is due to the training of storming divisions in fighting methods with a view to diminishing the bloody losses. It declares that the stoppage has not been forced on the Germans by the enemy, but is the outcome of the Commander's own plans.

More Bomb-Dropping.

London, May 26.

A Paris communiqué says:—There is nothing to report except intermittent artillery activity north and south of the Aisne. Thirty thousand kilos of bombs were dropped on various stations and camps in the enemy zone.

Enemy Guns Busy.

London, May 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was active hostile artillery firing on May 25 in the Villers-Bretonneux sector.

British Raiding Exploits.

London, May 26.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided trenches to the south of Bucquoy at daylight, taking fourteen prisoners and two machine-guns. We carried out successful night raids to the east of Bapaume, south of Neuville-Vitasse, capturing fifteen prisoners. We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhoods of Sailly-le-Sec, Bucquoy, Abbeville, Festubert and Merris.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

How They are Kept in the Dark.

London, May 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, writing on the 24th inst., says *Vorwärts* on the 21st instant quoted the Chairman of the British Trade Unionists as saying at the Allied Socialist meeting in Paris that the only answer of the German workers to the London International Socialist Memorandum was a resumption of the offensive. M. Branting to-day writes that he fruitlessly attempted to send the Memorandum to German Socialists by courier and then on April 28 sent it in six registered letters to Herr Scheidemann and Herr Haase in Berlin, Herr Alder in Vienna, Herr Buhlinger in Buda Pest, and MM. Sokalff and Kyrkoff in St. Petersburg. M. Branting in each letter referred to be the intermediary for official answers, but no answer had yet been received. *Vorwärts* now explains this by saying that the German authorities have prevented the delivery of M. Branting's letters.

AUSTRIAN MAJESTIES STONED.

Dissatisfaction Rife in Bulgaria.

London, May 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that the train carrying the Austrian Emperor and Empress was stoned by Bulgarian soldiers on leave in another train at a station in Varna. Windows were broken. Dissatisfaction is rife throughout Bulgaria.

AUSTRALIA'S FINE RESPONSE.

London, May 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney states that the recruits during last week in New South Wales were a record for two years, largely exceeding the State's quota.

OUR AIRMEN IN ITALY.

London, May 26.

A British official message from Italy states that since the 18th instant our air forces have carried out numerous raids and reconnaissances. We have destroyed twenty-four enemy aeroplanes and have not lost a single machine.

ITALY'S WAR FERVOUR.

London, May 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war was celebrated like a national festival. There were meetings and processions in all towns, and these were especially grandiose at Rome, where the principal function was held at the Augusteum. The Allied Missions were given an ovation, especially the Prince of Wales, whom Signor Orlando, in the course of a speech, lengthily and affectionately, tributed as the heir of British traditions of fair play. Signor Orlando dwelt on the fate of Russia and Rumania as illustrating the hollowness of German peace promises and he voiced the noblest resolution of Italy and the Allies to fight till victory for justice and liberty is achieved.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH CONSPIRACY.

What the Newspapers Think.

London, May 25.

Commenting on the evidence published by the Press Bureau on the Irish conspiracy, the *Times* says that "no patriotic person here or in Ireland will be disposed to question the Government's grounds for reticence. They are self-evident. We agree wholly with the views of the Government's duty as expounded by the Premier yesterday. If anything is clear from the sordid story of the Sinn Fein commerce with the foes of civilisation, it is that it could in nowise bring profit to Ireland."

The *Daily Mail* says:—"The communiqué convinces by its very moderation. It is a bare recital of facts and no effort whatever is made to work up a case against the traitors. What Sinn Feiners are aiming at needs only to be understood by the American people to be condemned out of hand. They were siding the enemy to use his most deadly and most detestable weapon against the men of the American Army and Navy."

The *Morning Post* says:—"The communiqué tells us nothing which might not have been anticipated from public declarations and acts of the Sinn Feiners. It is indeed difficult to understand why the leaders of Sinn Fein were released after the Easter rebellion. The journal proceeds to condemn the granting of House Rule to a population largely controlled by Sinn Feiners.

The *Daily News* says that as regards the 1916 rebellion the Government has established an unanswerable case, but evidence much more specific than the mere proof of German machinations is necessary if the Government's recent action is to be vindicated. If such evidence cannot be published, it should at least be examined by competent and impartial judges. Parliament must insist upon some such investigation.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that the Irish evidence has justified the arrests and will satisfy the English people.

The *Westminster Gazette*, referring to the three-and-a-half years' negotiations between the Sinn Fein and Germany, says "If this is so the Government have ground not merely for interning but taking stronger measures against the Sinn Feiners."

1st Contempt.

London, May 26.

Mr. William O'Brien, in a letter to a Dublin newspaper, says "Since the Polish plot there has been nothing more disgraceful to English statescraft. The Irish people will read Mr. Lloyd George's story with the same indignation and contempt as they read the forged letters of the author of *Patricius et Crimae*."

Austrian Lady Arrested.

London, May 26.

The Police have arrested an Austrian lady, named Bruns, secretary to the well-known sportsman, Major Edwards, at his Stud Farm at Bansha, Tipperary. The cause of the arrest is unknown. Bruns, who had been secretary to Major Edwards for four or five years, has been removed to Dublin.

AN IRISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, May 26.

The Irish steamer, *Inniscarra*, from Fishguard to Cork, has been torpedoed and sunk. Only five, including the Captain, were saved. It is believed that thirty-seven men are lost. The steamer sank quickly. The ropes attached to one boat became entangled and the occupants were thrown into the sea. The submarine picked up one.

The *Inniscarra* sank in four minutes. The submarine commander approached the survivors on a raft and handed them letters from prisoners aboard for the post.

BRITISH MERCANTILE CRUISER TORPEDOED.

London, May 24.

The Admiralty announces that the armed mercantile cruiser, the *Moldavia*, was torpedoed and sunk on May 23. There were no casualties among the crew, but 58 of the American troops aboard are missing. It is feared that they were killed by the explosion.

BRITAIN AND ITALY.

London, May 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the Prince of Wales, speaking at the celebration of the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war, assured the Italians of the constant sympathy of Britain and her Dominions.

FUTURE OF PACIFIC ISLANDS.

London, May 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says the Acting Premier, Mr. Watt, in the course of a speech, said Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook, Australia's representatives at the Imperial Conference, would tell the Allied statesmen that withdrawal from the Pacific Islands would mean danger, and even ruin, to Australia. Hence the Empire or the Allies must retain the islands.

SWEDES LEAVE JAPAN.

London, May 24.

The *Daily Express* correspondent at Tokyo says that the departure of the Swedish Minister, M. Wallenberg, accompanied by fourteen prominent Swedes, has caused speculation and allegations of unneutral conduct to be made. There were no diplomats present at the station when M. Wallenberg left.

MUSSULMAN UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow says that the All-Russian Mussulman Council has dissolved. There are growing signs of Mussulman resentment at the treatment by the Bolsheviks.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

London, May 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says it is reported from Vienna that the Dowager Empress of Russia will shortly travel across Austria to Denmark.

GERMANY AND UKRAINE.

Amsterdam, May 24.

The *Rheinisch-Westfaelische Zeitung* warns its readers that Germany must reckon on a change in the situation in Russia. It says the pro-Entente Menshevik party has apparently recently gained strong influence. The journal refers gloomily to the news of plots at Kiev against the German Government and Dictator Skoropadski.

According to the Bakharev correspondent of the same journal General Mackensen has assumed control of the military administration of Rumania.

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

London, May 25.

The Press Bureau states that Major General Burchell has been appointed Director-General of Medical Services in the British Armies in France in succession to Lieut.-General Slaggott.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE TURF.

Result of Manchester Cup.

London, May 25.

The race for the Manchester Cup resulted as follows:

By Jingo ... 1

Planet ... 2

Hainault ... 3

There were ten starters; won by eight lengths, a neck separating second and third.

The betting was:—5 to 2 By Jingo; 9 to 1 Planet; 7 to 4 Hainault.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 26.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co., in their silver report, state:—The market is steady and the price of silver unchanged.

Shanghai exceeded a farthing from 4/6, at which it had remained for some time, but recovered the next day to the round figure.

London, May 26.

The silver market is quiet.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

UKRAINE AFFAIRS.

Amsterdam, May 24.

The Ukraine correspondent of "Vorwärts" states that a Czaristic regime has been inaugurated in Ukraine, and many Ukrainian newspapers have been suppressed, and leading Ukrainians arrested en masse. A state of war has been declared at Kiev and the five governments' Pan-Ukrainian Congress was forbidden, also the Ukrainian Peasants' Congress at which four thousand persons are participating and which previously wrongfully protested against representatives of foreign governments interfering in the class struggle in Ukraine at the dissolution of the Ukrainian Parliament. The Skoropadsky rule was supported only by a handful of anti-revolutionary landowners and capitalists.

London, May 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow reports under date May 17th: A newspaper despatch from Kiev says that the Germans issued an ultimatum ordering disarming and disbanding within twenty-four hours of the Second Polish Army Corps, quartered in the vicinity of Kiev. The General commanding refused and the Germans thereupon attacked the Poles, who retaliated. The result is so far unknown. It is reported that fifteen thousand were engaged on either side and the casualties were numerous.

A despatch from Vienna states that Prince Leopold of Bavaria ordered the disarming of the Polish Legionaries in the Mikul Government and the Legionaries refused.

BRITISH BOMB-CATTARO.

Rome, May 24.

A Naval official message states: A British air squadron on May 20 bombed hydroplane and submarine bases at Cattaro and started fire. All the machines returned safely, notwithstanding counter-action.

(Continued on Page 7.)

DON'T FOMPEL.

To-DAY.

Frawley Co.—Production of "Cheating Cheaters" at Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Frawley Co.—Production of "The Great Divide" at Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Sale of the *Laodico-Dante*.

High prices were again realized at Christie's, Mr. Fairfax Murray's books selling for \$4,467 17s. 6d. The chief item was a tall copy of the first edition of *Dante with Lanziro's commentary*, Florence, 1481, with all the 19 engravings by Baldini after the designs of Botticelli. In spite of some blemishes it realized \$680 (Mr. Edwards). Mr. Murray's second copy of the same edition, but with only two engravings and several leaves rearranged, sold for £100, and a copy of the 1437 edition, with 68 fine Italian woodcuts, \$175, both bought by Mr. Quaritch.

Recluse Had Fortune.—Pittsburgh, Pa., March 20.—Relatives of Mrs. Jane M. M. M., a recluse spinster, who lived in isolation in an old house near the centre of the downtown district for years, recently found a fortune in gold and silver hidden in the aged woman's home. When they went in to clean after she had been taken to a hospital, forty thousand dollars were found concealed in various parts of the house, with bank books showing she had nearly \$100,000 on deposit in local banks. The old woman was very eccentric and refused to accept aid from relatives here, though she was thought to be in poor circumstances. She was found unconscious from fumes of a gas stove.

Three Years Missing.—Palm Beach, Fla., March 21.—James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, in an address here this afternoon for the benefit of the Red Cross, said that we were going to have at least three years more of war, and that he was glad that at last America seemed to be waking up to her work.

"Verdun," he said, "France had her national or. They shall not pass." and I think we shall see its counterpart soon in America. They shall not win." He laid stress on the contention that Germany was coming to America to treat her as she did Belgium, if she could; in order to make us pay the bill for the war. He said that von Tirpitz said to him when he was leaving Germany: "Our submarine warfare is going to bring Great Britain to her knees, and when he has her, where she has to pay us our price, that price will be the English navy, and with it and our navy we will come to the United States and get what we want."

The possibility of Germany drafting men from the Baltic provinces, and from that territory that we used to call Russia" was referred to by Mr. Gerard.

Lectureship in Industrial Management.—A group of large firms engaged in the principal industries of the Manchester district have offered to the governing body of the Manchester School of Technology a sum of £3,000, spread over a period of five years, towards the cost of establishing a new department of industrial management. The Manchester Education Committee have recommended that this gift be accepted, and have expressed their high appreciation of the donor's public spirit. It is proposed that a lecturer shall be appointed for this period of five years at a salary of £600, to conduct research in the subject of industrial management, to organise a new department, to lecture to members of the University and to the public, and to assist industrial concerns in the solution of management problems. To make doubly sure that the department shall keep in close touch with practice, a number of managers, directors, scientific experts, and others who have had special experience or are responsible for important innovations, will be invited to deliver public lectures, being offered substantial fees, which will not only pay them for placing their knowledge at the disposal of their fellow-managers, but serve to encourage enterprise and experiment in matters connected with management. These lectures, it is hoped, will be of assistance not only to future managers, but to those already in that position, and will strengthen the idea that management is a science, and that every manager is or should be something of a scientific researcher.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918.

THE TRIUMPH OVER SUBMARINISM.

Of all the activities of the enemy in this war it can be said with truth that none has caused greater anxiety to the Allies than the German campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare. So long as the Hans were content to utilise their U-boats in a manner complying with the accepted canons of maritime warfare, there was no real danger of the Allied peoples being starved into submission, but when the enemy cast all scruples to the wind and indulged in indiscriminate sinkings without warning, paying no heed whatever to the type of vessel or to its nationality, the situation certainly became a grave one. Ever since that time the best brains of the Allied nations have been working on the problem of combating the menace—one that has offered difficulties of the most extreme character—and at length it would appear that the Germans have been outwitted and the situation relieved of much of its anxiety.

Although we have been given no exact details of the steps which are being taken, there have been many assurances of late that the U-boats were being got in hand. Admiral Jellicoe some considerable time ago expressed the conviction that by August we should have the measure of the submarines, while within the immediate past statements have been made indicating the probability of our gaining the mastery even before that date. One of the most recent declarations on this point was the assertion by Vice Admiral Sims, of the U.S. Navy, that the submarine campaign was steadily decreasing, that Allied tonnage was steadily increasing and that shortly construction would equal destruction. Then came reassuring statements in the British House of Commons on the subject, followed by the announcement of a reduction in the war-time marine insurance rate, and this has been followed by most gratifying news regarding the increased output of Allied shipping, especially in the United States. Now, to put the finishing touch on matters, we have Mr. Lloyd George definitely stating that the German sea-peas have been cornered, that we are sinking more submarines than the enemy is building and that Britain and her Allies are building ships faster than the enemy can sink them. Thus has the corner been turned at last. In what manner we have proceeded in the destruction of these U-boats the Admiralty does not tell us, but the fact is that these craft are being accounted for more rapidly than they can be replaced. That is an important factor in this anti-submarine campaign, but we must not forget that the recent obstruction of enemy activity by the laying down of a huge minefield in the North Sea and by the splendid raids on the U-boat nests of Zeebrugge and Ostend have also greatly assisted in attaining the end now achieved.

This triumph of the Allies, after most patient study of the problem, has deprived the enemy of his most effective weapon, and one which he might have been able to use with consequences of the most disastrous order to the Allies. Not only was there a danger of Allied countries being reduced to starvation, but the Germans had fond hope that they would be able seriously to interfere with the transport of troops and war material to the Fronts. Indeed, they had counted on making America's entry into the war of no account by preventing the transport of the U.S. armies to France. Besides that, the submarine campaign was having most harmful results on commerce in all parts of the world. From the first, however, we have had the utmost confidence in the ability of the Allies to grapple with the problem, and that confidence has not been misplaced. The latest announcement does not, of course, mean that submarine is a thing of the past, but it does mean that its worst effects are over. With that fact made clear and the other facts before us that the Allies have gained aerial supremacy and are every day growing in military strength, we need have no fear as to the future. We may have to wait a little longer before the Allies can exert their maximum strength, but that complete victory has been brought appreciably nearer there can be no shadow of doubt.

The Premier's Personal Statement.

With characteristic directness, Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of his speech at Edinburgh, made a personal statement with which, we believe, most people will be in complete accord. The Prime Minister is, of course, well aware of the feelings that are entertained regarding him in certain quarters, and it must be admitted, by admirers and non-admirers alike, that he has treated the matter with a high-mindedness which could emanate only from a truly great man and one animated by thoughts of an exalted order. Quite recently the course of events has made it necessary for Mr. Lloyd George to come forward and defend himself from certain aspersions, and, as all the world knows, he has done so brilliantly. But at Edinburgh, he went further than formerly in clearing himself from the imputations that from time to time never fail to be made regarding those occupying prominent public positions.

Why He is in Power.

He had no party organisation behind him, he said, to record his achievements or palliate his shortcomings, but as long as he did his best he was sure of the support of all parties. It is time such a statement were made; and probably no statesman in the annals of British politics has been so generally recognised as unquestionably "the right man in the right place" than has been the case with Mr. Lloyd George since he took over the reins of power at a supremely critical moment in our nation's history. And few there will be, we are of opinion, who will disagree with the Prime Minister when he says:—"No mere intrigue or cabal could have placed me at the head, as Chief Director of the British Empire and maintain me there for eighteen months as an ordinary man of the people without rank or social influence or special advantages." He was there, he reminded his audience, "by the will of the people" and he was confident that he had behind him "men of all creeds and parties who placed the honour of their native land and the freedom of mankind above the triumph of any faction." The "loud cheers" with which this observation was received will be re-echoed throughout the Empire, for in Mr. Lloyd George it has been universally recognised that we have the strongest leader that we could possibly have. Mr. Lloyd George's great strength lies in his marvellous adaptability and efficiency, together with his native Celtic insight and remarkable simplicity and directness of character.

The Irish Conspirators.

In the lengthy Press Bureau statement regarding the recent arrests in Ireland of prominent members of the notorious Sinn Fein movement there is surely ample justification for the action taken by the British Government. It is now made clear that not only had the members of Sinn Fein been conspiring against British authority in Ireland, but that they were doing so—and had been doing so ever since November 1914—in association with the enemy. At the outset, the traitor Casement, who long since met with his deserts, was in communication with the enemy with a view to a rising being effected in Ireland. Since he received his quietus, the dastardly and traitorous dealings have been carried on by other hot-headed members of Sinn Fein. Happily, their machinations were discovered and most of the leaders are now under lock and key. The demand that is at present being made at Home that those arrested be immediately brought to public trial will receive general approval throughout the Empire, and the hope may likewise be expressed that if the crimes set forth in the Press Bureau's statement can be brought home to those arrested, then the fate that befel Casement should at once be meted out to them. For years the British Government has been much too tolerant of Irish political agitators, and now that it appears that they have been conspiring with the enemy, a thorough-going example should be made of them.

The Criminal Sessions were continued before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) at the Supreme Court this morning, when Wong Ho was indicted on a charge of robbery with violence, against a Chinese woman in Wood Road, Wan Chai. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The jury was empanelled as follows:—Messrs. J. H. Briston, J. L. Bandyah, R. Woodhouse, S. Tait, A. A. Alves, P. Anderson and M. Evans.

For the Crown, Mr. Wakeman prosecuted, and said that on the day in question complainant was walking in the road from Happy Valley to Kowloon when she was attacked by defendant, who, pulling down her hair from behind, took five ornaments from it. Defendant ran away. A hue and cry was raised, and chase given, defendant being caught. All the jewellery with the exception of one piece was found on him. A small boy saw defendant throw the other piece away and picked it up.

The prisoner was found guilty and his Lordship sentenced him to three years' hard labour and eight strokes with the "cat."

DAY BY DAY.

BEWARE OF THE ADVICE OF A DISCOURAGED MAN.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of the Italian evacuation of Asiago.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1d.

Kalan Output.

The total output of the Kalan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 11 amounted to 53,967 tons and the sales during the period to 51,199 tons.

Alleged Gambling.

Twenty-two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being found in a common gaming house in Possession Street. Five failed to appear, and had their \$10 bail estreated. The remaining fifteen men, all of whom were well dressed, were defended by Mr. Lio d'Alameda. The case was adjourned until Saturday next.

Heavy Bail.

Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, a small Chinese girl was charged with being in unlawful possession of seven tools of preparation valued at \$84. The girl, who was defended by Mr. E. Davidson, stated that she was given the basket to carry by some relatives. Mr. Traiman asked for heavy bail and after some argument between Mr. Traiman and Mr. Davidson, the case was adjourned until Thursday, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

A Reasonable Suspicion.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, to defend a marine hawker who was charged with the unlawful possession of a heavy iron hook and chain. The defendant was arrested by a constable, but maintained that he bought the iron from some junk people. When taken to find the junk he said that the junk had gone. Mr. Davidson contended that there was no evidence that the defendant knew that the iron was stolen, but his Worship thought there was a reasonable suspicion and imposed a fine of \$10.

A Snatcher Punished.

On Saturday afternoon a young flower seller in Caine Road, heard a Chinese woman calling out "Thief, chase him!" He then saw a Chinese running along Caine Road and gave chase. As the fugitive and pursuer were running down Caine Lane, by the Disinfecting Station, Police Sergeant Mark Morris in sight and arrested the man. It then transpired that he had snatched a gold ear pick from a woman, and this, broken in two, was found in his pocket. Charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the thief was sentenced to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

A Criminal Sessions Case.

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The prisoner was found guilty and his Lordship sentenced him to three years' hard labour and eight strokes with the "cat."

A STREET DISTURBANCE.

Indian Policemen Stoned.

On Sunday afternoon there was a somewhat serious disturbance in Jubilee Street, as a result of which a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with aiding and abetting an obstruction to the Police in the execution of their duty.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that an Indian Sergeant was on duty in Jubilee Street, when he chased two hawkers for selling vegetables. The hawkers ran away, leaving their vegetables in the street. The Sergeant was stoned both from the street and the houses, and rotten vegetables and other garbage were thrown at him. Whilst running, he knocked a boy down and as the boy was seriously injured, he brought him to the station in a chair. He (Inspector O'Sullivan) sent a detective down to Jubilee Street to make enquiries, and just then the mother of the boy came to the station and said that the boy had been stoned. Inspector O'Sullivan sent a detective down to Jubilee Street to make enquiries, and just then the mother of the boy came to the station and said that the boy had been stoned. Inspector O'Sullivan sent a detective down to Jubilee Street to make enquiries, and just then the mother of the boy came to the station and said that the boy had been stoned.

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Little Thrill.

A pageant of the Red Cross is to be held under the auspices of the Canton Chapter America Red Cross, on the tennis courts, Shameen, Canton, on Thursday, May 30, at 4.30 p.m. featuring "Spirit of the World," "Spirit of the Red Cross." Red Cross activities, the Chinese flood sufferers, Belgian sufferers, wounded soldiers, etc.; 100 people will perform. The admission will be:—Adults 60 cents; children 20 cents.

Little Thrill.

Further information regarding the Canton Chapter's activities shows that a drive for one hundred thousand dollars is going on in the U.S.A. for one hundred million gold dollars. A grand parade of 3,000 students and others took place on Saturday. The parade was followed by a large mass meeting at the Canton Volunteer Headquarters, Native City.

Bands, Flags, school divisions,

sailors, marines, civilians, etc., were represented in the parade. Yesterday was Red Cross Sunday. All churches in Kwangtung Province held services emphasising Red Cross work. Tuesday, May 28, will be School Day. All schools will hold meetings and a campaign for membership in the American Red Cross.

April 18th, 1918.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 17th, instant informing me that a further sum of \$47,500, subscribed by the Colony of Hongkong, has been paid to the account of the Metropolitan Flood Relief Fund.

THE TIEN-Tsin Floods.

Hongkong's Generosity Appreciated.

The following is a translation of a letter received by H. R. M. Minister in Peking from the Wei Chiao Pe acknowledging the sum of \$50,000 (Hongkong currency) voted by the Government of Hongkong to the Tientsin Flood Relief Fund:—

April 18th, 1918.
Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 17th, instant informing me that a further sum of \$47,500, subscribed by the Colony of Hongkong, has been paid to the account of the Metropolitan Flood Relief Fund.

I would express my deepest thanks for this further generous subscription by the Hongkong Government, which has again taken pity on the wretched condition of the Tientsin flood victims. I am informing the Flood Relief Commission, and in reply to Your Excellency's letter, I express the hope that you will on my behalf transmit this expression of thanks to the Hongkong Government.

The gentleman who recently expressed a wish to see "every square yard" of Germany bombed may scarcely live to see his ambitions realized. A correspondent who has gone into the matter has come to the conclusion that it would take over 4,000 years. There are a great many square yards in Germany. But certainly we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the prospects of the war in the air. The Allies appear to be steadily increasing their advantage; and a time may come when it will really be possible to tell about "supremacy" in the air.

FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"Seven Keys to Baldpate."

Once again the Theatre Royal was crowded on Saturday night, when the Frawley Company staged "Seven Keys to Baldpate," which is very happily described as "a mystery farce." It consists of a prologue, two acts and an epilogue, and it is so cleverly constructed that the real intent of the playwright is not apparent till the very end of the play. To win a bet, an author or sensational novelist undertakes to isolate himself at a cold and dreary mountain-side inn and there, within twenty-four hours, turn out a new book. The prologue shows the novelist arriving at his quarters and starting on his work, while the two acts comprise a series of comic and dramatic incidents in which the novelist himself prominently figures. It is represented that the inn has been chosen as the rendezvous of a gang of political schemers, all ready to "double cross" each other, that a local hermit wanders in and adds his quota to the disturbance to which the novelist is being put, and that after a series of most exciting incidents the owner of the inn, who made the wager against the novelist, turns up and explains to him that he has hired the company of a local theatre to appear as the gang, etc., and so distract and harass the author that he would be unable to complete his task. Thus the curtain descends on the second act, but the epilogue reveals that the two acts have been but a presentation of the story written by the novelist whilst secluded in his lonely room at the Baldpate Inn, and that he has completed his task and, incidentally, written a story which he thinks will sell a million copies. It is quite an original theme and exceptionally well brought out.

It would be wearisome to detail all the characters appearing, for practically the whole Frawley Company figure in the piece. Mr. Henry Mortimer sustained the principal role, that of the novelist, with exceptional ability. Mr. G.

A. Forbes, as the hermit, was extremely dull and caused no end of amusement. Miss Kathryn Browne Becker made a very real adventure and once caused

little thrill by a phrase

of decided expressiveness. The whole of the cast worked hard to make the piece the great success it undoubtedly was, and it was once again demonstrated that the Frawley Company is a combination of really talented players.

This evening the Company is presenting "Cheating Cheaters," a play in which American police and criminals war against each other in subtle fashion.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A man in Paris, whose only source of income is a house, let just before the war to a tenant who was mobilised, and is still serving. Consequently, he is not obliged to pay rent. His wife has sub let the house to various weekly tenants, who pay her well. The poor landlord, deprived of his livelihood, lives on money which he borrows at 50 per cent., and the lender is his tenant's wife. If this were made the basis of the plot of a revue, superior dramatic critics would say "Impossible!"

The late Canon Scott Holland was very dramatic in the pulpit, and a Bishop once reminded him, after a lively exhibition at St. Paul's, that his gestures were hardly in keeping with the calm of a cathedral. "Sir, it is not for me," he replied, "to fit the Cathedral when I am giving God's message to the people, but for the Cathedral to fit me—somewhat difficult task for the Cathedral, I am afraid."

An ingenious Hungarian doctor who had invented a new liqueur, wishing to find an appropriate name for it, proposed to christen it "Gott Strafe England." The higher powers, however, intervened, solemnly asserting

SPIES ON THE COAST.

Air Board Clerk's Story at Old Bailey.

Before Judge Atherton Jones, of the Central Criminal Court, the trial was continued recently, of Hugh John Williams, 27, clerk, on bail, charged with attempting to obtain from Mr. Frederick James Newman, £303 2s. 8d. as an inducement for doing and forbearing to do certain acts in relation to the affairs of the Air Board. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Travers Humphreys, Mr. Cecil Whiteley, and Mr. Settle prosecuted; Mr. H. J. Turrell defended; Mr. Morgan May watched the case for Messrs. Lloyd and Son.

The defendant was appointed a member of the Air Board staff at the Hotel Cecil on January 18. Before that date he had been employed in another section of the aircraft department. It was his duty to examine tenders for packing cases and make recommendations. Messrs. Lloyd and Son, packing case makers, had tendered for the supply of packing cases and their tender was accepted. The prosecution alleged that the defendant suggested to Mr. Newman, Messrs. Lloyd and Son's confidential clerk, that the firm should add 10s. or 1s. 6d. per case on the tender, which would give an additional profit of £606 5s., and should have with him that extra profit. Mr. Newman informed the firm of what the defendant had said, and the next day Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Newman communicated with the Air Board authorities.

Mr. Newman, giving evidence, said that when he expressed a doubt as to whether the defendant's suggestion could be carried through, the defendant said, "That's all right. Tenders can be lost or mislaid, and only turn up after the contract has been placed." The witness at once reported the matter to Messrs. Lloyd and Son. He afterwards went with Mr. Lloyd to the office of an official of the Air Board, and then to the Legal Adviser to the Minister of Munitions, from whose office he rang up the defendant on the telephone. The official of the Air Board listened to the conversation through another receiver.

Inspector Burton said that at the Police Court the defendant said he pleaded "Not Guilty," and added, "What I did I did for the good of the Service to detect bribery which I suspected."

The defendant, in evidence, said that when the war broke out he was in the Southern States of America, and he at once came to England and joined the Army on September 1, 1914, as a private. He obtained a commission for meritorious conduct. He was in camp on the South Coast, and it was rumoured that persons were signalling to German submarines off Beachy Head. He asked for special permission to go out, as he knew the Morse Code. On several nights they read the messages, and the messages were sent to the War Office. It was learnt that it was a German code and that the messages were being received by a German submarine at the time when transports were leaving Newhaven. Some days afterwards he captured one of these people, who unfortunately was a British subject. The man was signalling to a German submarine from the top storey of a house at 2 o'clock in the morning with a lamp. He (the defendant) was recommended by his colonel for a commission, which he received.

While serving in France he was recommended for the Military Cross and the D.S.O., and he came home to England badly wounded. He joined the Air Board staff.

In cross-examination by Mr. Travers Humphreys the defendant said he thought there was bribery going on, but he did not mention a word to the authorities because he had no facts. He considered it up to him to obtain the necessary facts. That was what he endeavoured to do, and failed.

Mr. Travers Humphreys.—Do you ask the jury to say now that either Mr. Lloyd or the witness Newman are dishonest people?

The defendant.—No, Sir, most emphatically no. They have proved themselves not to be by acting

OBITUARY.

Mr. J. A. Pond.

Another link with the good old days of Shanghai has been severed, writes a correspondent, by the passing away of Mr. J. A. Pond, whose death at the age of 75 took place at Surbiton on April 2.

Mr. Pond was one of the oldest China hands, having arrived here in the early sixties. He was at one time associated in business with the late Mr. H. J. Limby, with whom he made a memorable trip to the South Sea Islands in a sailing ship. He subsequently joined the firm of Pasmore and Co., with whom he remained until 1871, when he entered the service of the Municipal Council (Shanghai) as accountant, a position he held for 38 years. In 1909, owing to failing health, Mr. Pond resigned from the Council's service and as a mark of appreciation of his long and valued services to the community he was given a life pension of £500 per annum. On his retirement, Mr. Pond took up his residence in the old country.

Mr. Pond's chief recreation was racing, and he was a very successful trainer and rider, both in Shanghai and Hongkong. He was at one time a steward of the Shanghai Race Club. Among his successes may be mentioned his victory in the Hongkong Derby of 1883 on Mr. Buxey's "Fan." He was nine times placed in the Shanghai Champions, winning the event in the Spring and Autumn of 1881, when he piloted Mr. Fungus' "Prejudice" to victory.

"Peter Pond," as he was affectionately called by his numerous friends, was very well known and respected, and his demise will come as a personal loss to many an old China hand. Mr. Pond leaves a widow and two daughters in England, with whom the greatest sympathy will be felt. His elder daughter is Mrs. Bosustow, and the younger daughter is now engaged in war work.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A grand entertainment was given to the Japanese Mission by the Tachan on the 25th. The Japanese Consul General and Vice Consul, as well as the leading Japanese merchants, were amongst the guests, while 80 local high officials and important persons were invited. The entertainment commenced at noon and concluded at 4 o'clock. The Mission left for Hongkong the next day.

A grand procession arranged by the Red Cross Society took on the 25th inst. Dr. Wu Ting Fong headed the party which comprised over 10,000 persons. Shamen was also visited and many photos were taken by European residents.

Floods on the West River are reported. All the wharves in Shuking City are under water, while the river near Choung Sing City has risen to 7 or 8 feet high. The villagers along the East and West rivers are very uneasy.

Negotiations are proceeding between the representatives of some French banks and the authorities of the Western and Southern provinces for a big loan to meet military expenses. The copper mines in Tung Chien, Yunnan, are offered as security.

The Colony's Health.

For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday, there were seven cases of spotted fever (three fatal), eight of bubonic plague (two fatal) and one fatal occurrence of enteric fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

as they did in at once reporting to the Air Board.

In reply to further questions the defendant said that when he was arrested, he said that the whole thing was an internal mistake.

The trial was adjourned, the defendant being admitted to bail.

INDIAN WATCHMEN AT LAW.

Sequel to a Kowloon Assault.

Trouble between the Indian watchmen at Kowloon Docks resulted in a case at the Summary Court this morning, when one of the watchmen summoned another for assault, claiming \$40 for the assault and \$10 being money which was either stolen or lost in the struggle.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared for plaintiff and defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. G. Gardner. In opening the case, Mr. Faithfull said that there had been trouble at the Docks for a considerable time past, due to the fact that nearly all the watchmen there came from the same part of India, but plaintiff came from a different district and was consequently looked upon as an interloper. The assault took place while plaintiff was walking by the bridge at Hung Hom, defendant creeping up behind him and knocking him down. He blew his police whistle and defendant ran away. Plaintiff reported to the Police what had occurred. He suffered very much from bruises as a result of the assault.

In cross-examination by Mr. Gardner, plaintiff admitted that both he and defendant had been before the magistrate and had to sign a bond to be of good behaviour.

Judgment was entered for defendant.

GOLF AT FANLING.

Police Reserve Officers v. Defence Corps Officers.

Two golf matches were played at Fanling yesterday between the officers of the Police Reserve and the officers of the Defence Corps, comprising singles and foursomes. The result was a win for the Police Reserve. The scores were as follow:—

Singles.

Dr. Lindsay Woods, 1; R. E. Lindsell, 0.

D. J. Mackenzie, 1; Dr. Harston, 0.

E. Potter, 1; E. R. Thomas, 0.

P. P. J. Wodehouse, 0; Major Morgan, 1.

T. H. King, 0; Dr. Smalley, 1.

H. A. Lammett, 1; G. E. Stewart, 0.

F. C. Jenkins, 0; H. E. the Governor, 1.

J. W. Franks, 1; D. Landale, 0.

Totals:—Police Reserve, 5; Defence Corps, 3.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK.

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagors

M. R. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

MONDAY

the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

Every woman who fails to pass the staircase test should build up her blood at once with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood and in this way strengthen every part of the body.

This improvement goes on until perfect health results.

Every pale, sickly woman is urged to send for the free booklet "Plain Talk to Women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists, or they will be sent, postpaid, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, by the

Dr. Williams' Medicine Company,

96 Szchuen Road, Shanghai.

IN ONE LOT.

The property contains an area of about 2,752 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 995 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER,

DEACON & HARSTON,

1, Des Vœux Road, Central,

Vendors' Solicitors.

or

TO MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 27th, 1918.

CARVALHO & CO.

WE have this day appointed

MR. EDWARD JOSEPH

NORONHA to be the Manager

of our Firm and have authorised

him to sign our firm name per

PROXY.

CARVALHO & CO.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL

A NEW-CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on

TUESDAY, 4th June, 1918, if

sufficient support be forthcoming.

Application for enrolment and

enquiries regarding Hours of

School Fees, etc., should be made

to the undersigned as early as

possible.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

WANTED.

Optical Goods will be carried

on unless instructions are given

to the contrary before NOON

TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd

June, 1918, will be subject

to rent.

Damaged packages must be left

in the Godowns for examination

by the Consignee's and the Co.'s

representatives at an appointed

hour on Tuesday & Friday. All

claims must be presented

within ten days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which date

they cannot be recognised. No

claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

FOUND.

FOUND.—BLACK & WHITE

marked p. j. for Bitch. Apply

B., Telephone 984.

ENGLISH Lisle Thread SOCKS

Made from a strong soft thread, are light in weight, very durable and extremely comfortable and cool in wear. Stocked in Black, Navy Blue, Tan and Grey, either plain or with embroidered clox.

MACKINTOSH LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346.

"ATLAS" REGD
Pyjamas
FOR SUMMER WEAR.
THEY ARE MADE IN

SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS.

"COTELLA" SHORT SLEEVES.
SLEEPING SUITS. SHORT DRAWERS.
THE ABOVE ARE UNQUELED FOR QUALITY, DURABILITY AND VALUE.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.
CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.TO -
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Asia	Empress of Russia
Empress of Russia	Empress of Japan
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.
Monteagle	1st Oct.
Monteagle	27th July
Empress of Asia	Empress of Japan

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of rooms, application, also
details of trips and descriptive literature
apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

Page 42.

For freight rates and through bills of lading
from Vancouver in connection with Canadian
Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada
and the United States, also to Europe and West
India, apply to
J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to:-

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.**PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.**

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

ss. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.

ss. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.

ss. "ECUADOR" Aug. 14th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHES & Large comfortable State rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the engineers, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, etc., apply to:-

Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

Chater Road.

Teleph. No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Kamakura Maru" T. 12,500	TUES., 23rd May, at 11 a.m.
	"Tama Maru" T. 12,500	THURS., 30th May, at 11 a.m.
	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
	"Aki Maru" T. 12,500	SAT., 20th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Hwah-wu" T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 18th May.

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Next sailings from Hongkong.

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Omitting Manila Eastbound.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.SAN FRANCISCO LINE
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Hongkong, York Buildings, Managing Agents.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haihong... | J. W. Evans... | TUES., 28th May at noon.

Haitan... | A. E. Hodgins... | FRI., 31st May at noon.

SHIPPING

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For Steamers. To Sail.

CEBU & ILOILO Hwah Kuei 28th May at 10 a.m.

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WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN Kueichow 30th May at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Simkhang 2nd June at 12 p.m.

SHANGHAI 4th June at 3 p.m.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and

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Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are

Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment

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For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

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Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong May 27, 1918.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Japan's Foreign Service Steamers.

The number of Japanese steamers placed on foreign service up to the middle of April was 112 with an aggregated tonnage of 696,000 tons. The number of steamers shows an increase of 18, while the tonnage has increased only 2,000. The increase in the number of steamers bound for the South Seas manifests the activity of Japan's trade with these districts.

Goods for Ships' Crews.

The following announcement has been issued by the Board of Customs:—To purchase on behalf of members of the crews of ships, or to convey goods to members of the crews of ships, may render the person concerned liable to legal proceedings under the Customs Act. Persons frequenting docks and quays should, for their own protection, consult the nearest Customs officer before consenting to obtain goods on behalf of members of the crews of ships.

How to Avoid Collisions.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. is placing a copy of "How to Avoid Collisions" (Capt. F. Davies) on each of its steamers. The official regulations for preventing collisions at sea, though they may be known to most mariners, leave a great deal to be desired in the matter of definition and intelligibility. It is the aim of the book in question to make the regulations absolutely clear; that it has succeeded, the above decision of the China Merchants' implies. It might be some consolation to passengers to know at least that all vessels plying in the East had the work on board, especially when so many experienced officers have left to do more important work elsewhere.

Danish Ship's Officers and U-Boat Warfare.

A telegram from Berlin states that the resolution passed by 500 Danish officers of the Mercantile Marine, saying that intercourse with German seamen must be broken off for a considerable time owing to the deeds committed by U-boats against neutral seamen, has evoked an indignant reply from German seamen. The Association of German Captains and Officers of the Mercantile Marine met at Kiel and passed a resolution in favour of an indignant protest, declaiming against British domination of the sea and Great Britain's use thereof. The protest adds:—"We warn all Danes. You are one-sided and pro-Entente, and we can no longer believe in your neutrality. Neither can this resolution of 500 Danish officers hinder us from continuing and carrying on U-boat war to the end. The right of the new weapon consists in that according to its kind and special power it has to serve the sacred right of the defence of the Fatherland."

National Pension Fund For Officers.

Acknowledging the receipt of the twenty-fifth annual report of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the Right Hon. H. A. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, says that he has the warmest admiration for the splendid work which has been done by the merchant service throughout the war, and is glad to see the long list of honours which has been conferred upon its members. Further he states that the suggestion that a National Pension Fund for Merchant Officers and Men should be established, "will receive his sympathetic consideration." Lord Lytton, one of the Civil Lords of the Admiralty, referring to this report, says:—"I am very glad to hear of your work, with which, of course, I have every sympathy. The splendid men of the merchant service deserve every possible consideration at the present time." Lord Sandhurst, states that he has sympathetically noted all the Guild's work for Seafarers. Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, states that he is well aware of the magnificent service which has been rendered to the country by the Merchant Marine during the war, and he strongly approves of the fund which the Guild are proposing to initiate, and wishes it every possible success." Mr. Clynes says that any fund which extends in the way of being a national fund will be "most willingly used."

CHINA MAIL S. S. CO. LTD.

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NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

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Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

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NOTICE.

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"KWAISANG"

having arrived, from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th instant at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
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No. 16, Fetter Street, London, E.C.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

PREMIER O. WAN OU LOOK.

London, May 24.

Mr. Lloyd George in receiving the freedom of the city of Edinburgh was accorded an ovation. In the course of his speech the Premier reviewed the situation of the war.

The Premier reminded his audience that since the Government

took over it had to deal with two adverse circumstances; namely, the collapse of Russia and unrestricted submarine.

But the brave men of the Navy and the mercantile marine had at last, thank God, con-

quered those pests; by day and night in fair weather and foul they tracked them down. (Cheers). He

read an Admiralty statement showing we were sinking more submarines than the enemy were building and the Allies and ourselves were building ships faster than the enemy could sink them. That was the record of destruction caused by the submarines in April. (Cheers).

Illustrating what Russia's collapse meant to the Allies the Premier mentioned that even at present America had not given one fifth of the strength which the enemy received owing to that collapse.

The submarine would still be troublesome, but no longer a peril.

"As the determining factor in winning or losing the war you can rule out the submarine." (Cheers). It

was the failure of the submarine that accounted for the present offensive to which the enemy had been driven as a last resource. The Allies had to bridge the chasm between the collapse of Russia and the coming in of America—a yawning, terrifying gulf—whose spans were being built under the heaviest fire.

We were on the eve of a very great attack. No man ought to boast about the outcome but those who knew best were full of confidence about the result. The fact that we were fighting as one instead of three or four was going to be a great help and strength.

U. S. RELIEF WORK.

Washington, May 24.

Mr. Hoover announced that President Wilson has approved of the restoration of the Belgian Relief Fleet to its original number.

Great Britain and the United States have undertaken to find half the tonnage necessary to restore the volume of foodstuffs for the maintenance of the Belgian and French populations in the invaded regions. Ninety thousand tons of foodstuffs will be despatched during the next ninety days.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT
PROROGUED.

London, May 24.

Reuter's Correspondent at Ottawa reports that the Governor-General has prorogued Parliament.

It is officially announced that every man and woman under 60 years of age must register by the 22nd June.

ENEMY CORPORATIONS!!
SEIZED.

New York, May 24.

The Custodian of Alien Property has seized seven corporations mostly located in Massachusetts which are the principal representatives in America of the German Government, including Wolf and Sons said to be owned by Wolf and Sons one of the largest cotton houses in the world.

FAMOUS CONDUCTOR FOR
AMERICA.

London, May 24.

Sir Henry Wood, the famous musical conductor, has accepted the conductorship of the Symphony Orchestra of Boston, Mass.

THE SINO-JAPANESE
TREATY.

Paris, May 22.

The "Echo de Paris," commenting on the Sino-Japanese treaty, hopes the hour is approaching when Germany must transfer divisions from the West Front to Siberia, and declares that President Wilson's scruples are the only remaining obstacle to Sino-Japanese intervention in Siberia, which is diplomatically justified by the Bolshevik repudiation of Russia's debts.

GERMAN DESERTERS.

Amsterdam, May 24.

German deserters who reached Holland on Wednesday state that they escaped with a hundred others from a troop train going to the Western Front.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE HOSPITAL OUTRAGE.

London, May 24.

The "Times," commenting on the hospital outrage, recalls the German proverb "One has never done learning." The Germans are bent on teaching the world that Kipling's classification of mankind into "human beings" and "Germans" was scientifically exact. The latest Hun exploit is on a par with all the abominations which have caused the German name to stink in the nostrils of humanity since the war began and will cause it to stink while memory endures. To outrages of this kind there is but one answer—severe and relentless war upon the Germans and their kind till they are utterly vanquished and the atrocity from the society of civilised nations. The Government must bring home the atrocious crimes of the enemy deliberately and persistently until every man, woman and child understands that "German" is a synonym for all that is dastardly upon the earth.

Illustrating what Russia's collapse meant to the Allies the Premier mentioned that even at present America had not given one fifth of the strength which the enemy received owing to that collapse.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Bauer's Service to the "Telegraph.")

ITALIAN CELEBRATIONS.

Rome, May 24.

The Prince of Wales has arrived as special envoy of King George to the commemoration of Italy's entry into the war.

It is semi-officially announced that King George has sent the Prince of Wales to attend the Italian celebrations in order to strengthen the bonds of alliance and friendship between the two countries.

An enormous crowd welcomed the Prince of Wales outside the station where the Duke of Genoa, the Premier, all the Ministers and the British Ambassador and diplomats received him.

The streets were festooned and lined with soldiers, including Czechoslovakia just arrived in Rome. The press warmly and affectionately pays a tribute to the Prince, who is staying at the British Embassy.

Washington, May 24.

The anniversary of the Italian entry into the war was celebrated in many American towns. At a meeting in Washington Mr. Lansing read a message from President Wilson to the Italian people pledging the determination of the United States to continue to fight the war for the liberation of nations with ever increasing resolution and force.

CARE OF THE DISABLED.

London, May 24.

At the close of the Inter-Allied conference cabled on 20th May the Duke of Connaught said that the keynote of the conference was that though pensions were necessary and should be liberal it was only part and by no means the principal part of the State's duty to a disabled man.

The great aim of all was to rehabilitate him, give him a chance of again becoming useful and happy and making him as physically fit as possible to enable him to return to his old trade or to teach him a new trade suitable to his condition.

The old days of neglect of the hero of the battle-field had gone forever. The Allies

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)
DETAILS OF THE SINK FEIN CONSPIRACY.

London, May 23.
A Press Bureau statement regarding the Irish arrests states that the revolutionary movement consisted of two series of activities, first the German attempts to foment rebellion and second the preparations in Ireland to carry out these attempts.

It is possible to give a detailed account of the connection between the Sinn Fein leaders and the Germans in the period prior to the abortive Easter rebellion of 1916, but a full statement of the subsequent facts in the Government's possession would not be to the public interest, because it would reveal names of those assisting the Government, also the channels of communication through which the German Government is acting.

The story begins on 6th November, 1914, when Herr Zimmerman transmitted through Count Bernsdorff a message from Sir Roger Casement asking that a messenger, if possible a native-born American, be sent to Ireland with word that everything was favourable.

Casement also stated that an Irish priest be sent to Germany to corrupt the Irish war prisoners. Father John Nicholson, an Irish-American, reached Germany and transmitted messages to America in January 1915. Von Papen reported in December 1914 that verbal assurances had been sent to Ireland and the response to Casement's request had produced an excellent impression. The plot ripened in the beginning of 1916. Count Bernsdorff's despatch of 10th February included an extract from the report of John Devoy, head of the Clan-gael. Devoy wrote that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer because he feared the leaders would be arrested. Devoy added that it had been decided to begin the action on Easter Saturday and he urged that arms and munitions reach Limerick by that date.

Count Bernsdorff, following his usual practice, surreptitiously attached a note to the message passed by the American Government for Berlin, fixing the rising for Easter Saturday and urging the prompt despatch of munitions. Von Jagow replied on March 4th, that the arms would be landed in Tralee Bay. Count Bernsdorff sent a message on March 14th that the Irish agreed and he was sending a messenger to Ireland with full details. Count Bernsdorff also telegraphed a code for use between the Germans and the rebels while the arms were in transit and explained that the submarine might safely enter Dublin Bay as far as the Pigeon House without encountering nets. Von Jagow on 29th April intimated that the arms would be sent and a special code word used nightly as an introduction to the German wireless press service.

Count Bernsdorff informed Berlin that numerous private wireless receiving stations existed in Ireland. Urgent messages from America to Berlin on 18th and 19th April fixed the delivery of arms for the evening of Easter Sunday. They pressed for a landing of German troops and asked for an air-raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually occurred between 24th and 26th April. It was declared to be the hope of the rebels and their German and American friends to blockade the Irish ports against England and establish German submarine bases in Ireland. The rebellion broke out a day later than the schedule. The German support miscarried and ended in complete failure. The British Government has the clearest proof that the Irish volunteers were long in communication with the German authorities and received money through Irish American societies. Soon after the horizon became clear, the Sinn Fein leaders again asked Germany's help. Berlin sent a message to Washington on 17th June, advising that Germany was ready with further help if the Irish would only say what sort of help was required. Count Bernsdorff in a despatch of 18th June described the rebellion and stated that £1,000 had been provided for Casement's defence. Count Bernsdorff on 25th July sent a message that the reorganization of the rebels was progressing. He had remedied their lack of money. Count Bernsdorff on 8th September enclosed a memorandum from the Irish Revolution Director, resident in America, containing detailed proposals for a fresh rising contingent on Germany sending an expedition with sufficient military force to cover the landing. Germany was to fix the time to advantage. Submarine and zeppelin bases in the West of Ireland were mentioned as an inducement.

Count Bernsdorff was evidently having difficulty with his tools. Bernsdorff on 24th October warned Berlin not to allow Captain Boehm, then living at Rotterdam, to write to Irishmen in America because the letters were apt to reach the wrong people. We subsequently arrested Boehm in British waters. Bernsdorff's despatch of December 4th mentioned the Irish leaders in America preparing for a reply to their proposal of September 8th. Herr Zimmerman on 31st December replied giving the quantities of munitions it was proposed to land between 21st and 25th February 1917, adding that it was impossible to send troops. Bernsdorff replied on 18th January that the Irish Committee declined the proposal on the ground that a rising would be useless without German troops. After America's entry communication between the German Government and the Sinn Fein leaders was temporarily broken, but Devoy's messenger service between America and Ireland was unaffected.

The clue to the new line of communication was subsequently obtained and actively followed up. The effect of this new line was visible in Ireland in the speeches of Sinn Fein leaders at this period. Mr. de Valera, addressing the Convention of Irish Volunteers on 27 Oct. 1917, said he would never advocate another rebellion without hopeful chances of success. Proper organization would result in half a million fighting volunteers, but there was no hope of success except through a German invasion of England and landing of troops in Ireland. They should be prepared to leave nothing undone towards that end. Valera in January, 1918, said: As long as Germany is England's enemy and England is Ireland's enemy, for so long Ireland will be Germany's friend.

For a considerable time it was difficult to obtain accurate information of the German-Sinn Fein plans, but it was definitely ascertained in April, 1918, that a plan for landing arms in Ireland was ripe for execution. The Germans were only awaiting information from Ireland regarding the time and place. The British authorities warned the Irish Command regarding the probable landing of an agent from Germany from a submarine. He actually landed on 12th April and was arrested. The new rising depended largely on the landing of munitions from submarines. Evidence exists that the rising was planned to follow a successful German offensive on the West Front. Britain would then presumably be stripped of troops.

Documents found in Valera's possession showed that he worked out in great detail the constitution of his rebel army and hoped to muster half a million trained men. There is evidence that German munitions were actually shipped aboard submarines from Cuxhaven in the beginning of May and the German submarines for some time have been busy on the west coast of Ireland on other grounds than the destruction of shipping.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DETAILS OF THE SINK FEIN CONSPIRACY.

Thus it will be seen that negotiations between the Sinn Fein Executive and Germany were virtually continuous for three and a half years. A section of Irish-Americans were at first the intermediaries for the discussions, but since America's entry communications with the enemy have tended to be more direct. The second rising planned in 1917 only broke down because Germany was unable to send troops. The plans for the 1918 rising were maturing in connection with the German offensive on the West Front. A new shipment of arms from Germany was imminent.

An important feature of every plan was the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland in order to menace the shipping of all nations. In these circumstances no other course was open to the Government if unless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duty to the Allies fulfilled, but to inter the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue.

Commenting on the Irish evidence the "Daily Telegraph" says that even a cursory perusal of the evidence justifies the action of the Government and the explanations why the latest evidence cannot be given will satisfy any reasonable person. Possibly some now interned had no direct treasonable communication with the enemy, but will anyone doubt that they knew of the conspiracy in progress and were consenting parties to treason? The Government had the choice of two alternatives, either to wait till the eleventh hour and make a complete bag without bloodshed or wait 'till the twelfth hour for the cold-blooded murder of Irish prisoners which always inaugurates an Irish rebellion. The Government did its duty and public opinion will now demand that the ringleaders be tried and punished without delay. If the Constitutional Nationalists are sincere in disowning sympathy for the treason they will surely not hesitate to swell the chorus of detestation in Allied countries at the infamous Sinn Fein treachery.

The "Daily Express" says the Government has established a convincing *prima facie* case against the Sinn Feiners. They should now be tried as publicly as possible. Ireland will listen to them no more if they are proved guilty in open court; but half Ireland will believe them innocent if they are kept interned without trial.

The "Daily Graphic" says that the Government's action is amply justified.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the most startling part of the communiqué is the proof that the rebellion of Easter 1916 had direct German inspiration and was not an impulsive act of hitherto enthusiastic, but part of a carefully planned conspiracy which if successful would have irreparably harmed the cause of Britain and the Allies, including Catholic Belgium. But the communiqué should have provided more substantial justification for the recent arrests in order to satisfy Irish public opinion. Ireland is not and never has been pro-German. If it could be shown that the Sinn Fein leaders really conspired to establish German submarine bases on the Irish coast this would produce a great reversal of feeling against Sinn Fein throughout Ireland.

EMPIRE DAY.

The Celebrations in London.

Empire Day was celebrated throughout London. Flags were down on the principal buildings and all schools celebrated the occasion during the forenoon, with special instruction and patriotic addresses drawing attention to the essential unity of the Empire and the freedom of its institutions among all subjects. Thereafter a half-holiday was given to all school children. The girls were dressed in white and wore red, white and blue colours, while the Union Jack was almost universally carried. The School Managers visited the schools together with the local Mayors, while many soldiers re-visited their old schools, and wounded were entertained at many houses.

The day was celebrated by the London Stock Exchange and commercial markets by the singing of the national anthem and cheers for sailors, soldiers, airmen and nurses.

French Tributes.

Paris, May 24.
The newspapers publish very warm and enthusiastic leading articles on the occasion of Empire Day calling attention to the solidarity of the Empire in the alliance with France and the other Allies. The "Matin" says that Empire Day becomes a celebration in honour of the right and civilization, a festival of noble peoples in their fight against the barbarians.

London, May 25.
The Press Bureau announces that President Poincaré sent the following message to the King: The whole of France is associating itself in the celebration of Empire Day. Meetings have been held in all the principal towns, when the magnificent war effort of Great Britain, her Dominions and Colonies was explained. The President frequently refers to Anglo-French bonds of union, common ideals and sacrifices.

The King, replying, acknowledges the generous impulse impelling France to honour Empire Day and pays a tribute to the splendour of France's achievements and the glorious heroism which cannot fail to be crowned by a lasting union of the hearts of the two peoples.

Our Loyal Colonies.

London, May 25.
At the Overseas Club the Air Minister, acknowledging the cheque for the purchase of aeroplanes, said the Dominions' splendid contribution towards our Armies had almost become a byword. British gratitude and appreciation for it was never failing, but the contribution of Overseas fellow-countrymen towards the success of the fighting air forces was greater than in any other field of warfare. He specially referred to the very large, enthusiastic and courageous quota contributed by Australia and Canada and proceeded to sketch the rise of the Air Force since the beginning of the war. Outlining the policy he said every effort and energy would be devoted to further development of the air force and acceleration in many fields of aerial activity which could eventually contribute to the success of the war.

Paris, May 25.
The British Empire Day celebrations in France evoked most enthusiastic articles in the French press, which emphasise the failure of the German efforts to separate the French from the British and say France will mingle her arms with the Empire solidly united for the salvation of civilization. Empire Day becomes a celebration in honour of right and civilization, a festival of noble people in the fight against the barbarians.

The Press welcome Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who has always been the voice of the Empire, at the side of Lord Derby at the Sorbonne where M. Deschanel referred to the British people as founders of civil and political liberty and now the bulwark of European freedom. Germany, he said, had united France and Britain for ever. M. Millerand explained how the mastery of the sea had been assured by the British Navy and said that the French Maritime League, of which he was President, was proud to associate itself with France's tribute to Great Britain. M. Leygues, speaking for the Government, said the naval factor was decisive and thanks to maritime supremacy Great Britain and the Entente can look to the future without concern. Lord Derby responded and was loudly cheered.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

London, May 24.
An East African official message states: Direct communication has been established between General Edward's and General Northey's columns. General Edward has crossed Nanungu, up to now the German Headquarters, the enemy retiring south-west in the direction of Mahuna. We engaged the main body of the enemy between Nanungu and Mahuna and drove them westwards.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

London, May 24.
A Palestine official message states: We raided an enemy post on the right bank of the Jordan near Unneshabert, killing and imprisoning a number. We brought down three aeroplanes in the neighbourhoods of Nablus and Latrun. The Arabs raided a Turkish post on the Hedjaz railway at Wadi Jordan, prisoner fourteen. The Arabs also conducted other successful operations in southern Hedjaz in the vicinity of Medina, destroying a section of track and capturing a convoy of three hundred camels attempting to enter Medina.

AMERICA'S WAR EFFORTS.

Washington, May 25.
Mr. McAdoo, after consulting with President Wilson, informed the Congressional leaders that new revenue legislation was imperative including increased income and excess profit taxes, besides taxes on unnecessary businesses and luxuries. The Military Committee of the Senate unanimously voted in favour of a large expansion of the American Army and ordered a favourable report on the resolution urging the increase of the Army by three million.

GERMANY'S LATEST ENEMY.

New York, May 25.
A San Juan-del-Sur message states that Costa Rica has declared war on the Central Powers.

FINNISH GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

Stockholm, May 25.
The Finnish Government has resigned in consequence of the appointment of Premier Svin Hufud as Dictator.

(Continued on page 10)

STRANGERS IN THE VILLAGE.

Another War Change.

C. Fox Smith writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

Time was when in our village—and in nearly all other villages, too for the matter of that—a stranger was an object of interest and curiosity. The sight of one walking up or down the street was enough to bring a dozen heads to the windows, and as many housewives to their cottage doors or garden gates on some ostensible domestic errand which might serve as an excuse for a good stare. Not that the attitude of the village was in any way like the traditional "Ere's a stranger—eave 'er a briek at 'im!"—it was simply that the arrival of a stranger was so unusual that it could not be passed over unnoticed. Even summer visitors were few and far between, for the village—although it lies amid scenery as fair as any in all sweet England—has no "attractions" of the guide-book variety. Only two or three houses, moreover, had suitable accommodation, and they generally got the same family year after year.

That is one of the things which the war has changed. We have got accustomed to strangers nowadays. We have simply had to whether we liked it or not. Some people perhaps didn't like it over much. But there the thing is and there is no getting away from it. And I don't think there is any doubt about it being very good for us.

For although, as I have said, the village was not openly hostile to strangers, it certainly was inclined to suspect them. Perhaps it is an instinct filtered down from long ago ancestors who had every reason to look askance at strangers in days when the term "stranger" was very often synonymous with invader or conqueror. In many country places the newcomer is still a foreigner, and the next county "farrin parts."

Villages are conservative places on the whole. They like things to go on just the same as they have always done. They don't particularly want "improvements." They don't care about innovations, even if they are entirely beneficial. It is the same in all walks of society, alike among the "old residents" who occupy the larger houses, and the ancient inhabitants of thatched cottages in the village street.

And they don't—or they didn't—want strangers. That is as regards the older generations. The young people have been inclined to get out of the groove

for some time. It is a day when people of all ages who stick in grooves are apt to be violently jolted out of them.

We see plenty of strangers nowadays. We see soldiers—dusty and hot, or wet and cold soldiers—marching through the village on the long, long road of war. We see labour corps, forestry corps, all kinds of corps, some of them speaking in the manner of strange lands which were formerly to most of us mere names on the map, if so much, and which we had never seriously thought of as being peopled by men and women not unlike ourselves. Some strangers even descend—under stress of engine trouble or some such reason—from the skies themselves into our ancient unchanged fields. What would such a visitation have meant a hundred and fifty years ago? Sometimes they come and build bridges over our winding river-reaches, causing a mighty flutter and quacking among the feathered villagers of the reedy eyots.

Sometimes we get visits from steam ploughs and hay-balers, whose crews are billeted in the village for the length of their stay, and, one and all, they generally get a hearty welcome. Indeed, it is hard to think how in these days it would be otherwise. Very, very few of us now have no near and dear one a stranger in a strange land. "I've got a boy of my own out yonder," is the sentiment one hears so often, "and I wouldn't like to treat someone else's boy worse than I'd like my own treated."

There are the girls, too, girls in abbreviated skirts and big boots in which I am sure they would never have dared to run the village two or three years ago. It has taken the village longer, I think, to get used to them than to the men, for women are admitted more conservative in such matters. But that, too, is coming gradually.

Is the change one for the better? Beyond a shadow of a doubt it is. The coming of stranger means the bringing of new ideas, new interests, new blood to the country-side, all which things will be needed when the time comes for the re-peopling of rural England. It is the same thing which is happening to us, as a nation. All that is good in local, as in the wider, patriotism, will live; but narrowness, suspicion, and exclusiveness are to be things of the past when the new order of things comes in.

They are only the vanguard of a mighty army, these strangers we have seen during the last few years. More will come, and come to stay; men from the cities who have learned to love air and space and wide horizons, girls who have gone to school with Nature, men

who "broke in our wares" who will seek and find health for shattered nerves and bodies at the gracious heart of England.

CENSORSHIP
PROSECUTION.

A Case Against the "Hongkong Telegraph."

At the Police Court, this afternoon, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, as publisher of the "Hongkong Telegraph," was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood on a charge of contravening the Censorship Regulations.

Mr. G. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, the defence being represented by Mr. H. W. Looker.

The Crown Solicitor signified that he was quite ready to go on with the case, but Mr. Looker objected, stating that the summons had only been served on Saturday week. He had been to see the Attorney General about the matter and that gentleman had asked him to defer his visit as he was engaged in the Criminal Sessions and could not attend to it. He (Mr. Looker) could not go on because he was not in a position to offer any explanation or any defence. There was no urgency about the matter. There had been some delay in serving the summons, so that it was clear there could be no urgency.

His Worship asked if formal evidence could not be given so as to save time. Could not the Crown Solicitor open the case?

Mr. Looker objected to this on the grounds that if evidence were given he was not in a position to cross-examine, so that from a common-sense point of view it was no good going on with the evidence, as those who gave it would have to attend again for cross-examination. It would obviously be a hardship to the defendants if the Crown Solicitor opened the case, as his remarks would be published in the newspapers and the allegations might be read by some people who might not read the defence when it was offered.

His Worship asked Mr. Looker if he could offer a plea so that certain evidence which would possibly be admitted facts might be given.

Mr. Looker replied that while he might offer a formal plea he would like to reserve the right to withdraw it. He did not know whether he would plead "not guilty" or "guilty." That was his position. He was sorry he was not ready to go on, but three of the office staff were at the front and there was pressure of business. If the matter had been an urgent one it would have been different. He only received his answer from the Attorney General this morning.

After further argument, the case was adjourned until June 6.

Land Sale.

Rural Building Lot No. 142, situated at Repulse Bay, was sold by auction at the P. W. D. offices this afternoon. The lot, which comprises 150,000 square feet, was sold to the Hongkong Hotel Co. at the upset price of \$3,900.

POST OFFICE.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.

Cebu and Iloilo—28th May, 9 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki—28th May, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—28th May, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—28th May, noon.

Wednesday, 29th May.

Amoy—29th May, 2 p.m.
Swatow—29th May, 4 p.m.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe—29th May, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 29th May.

